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— as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii)) for the following designations AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, ARIPO patent (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ,

BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG)

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

A PHASE CHANGE MEDIUM ERASABLE AT LOW SPEED AND RECORDABLE AT HIGH SPEED AND A DRIVING DEVICE FOR SUCH A MEDIUM

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to a phase-change optical storage medium, to a device for driving a phase-change optical storage medium and to a method for driving a phase-change optical storage medium.

5 Phase change optical storage media have a layer made of a material that is initially in an amorphous state and that is put in a crystalline state during the manufacturing process. Data are written on a phase change medium by locally heating the medium to a temperature at which it changes from the crystalline state to the amorphous state, thus creating amorphous marks with a different reflectance than the surrounding crystalline area.

10 A change from the crystalline state to the amorphous state can be achieved at high speed, which makes such media very attractive for applications requiring high storage densities and high recording speed.

Typically, a phase change medium that is compliant with the DVD+R standard can be written at a speed up to 16x where x is the speed at which the medium is read referred to as
15 reference speed (DVD+R is the abbreviate for Digital Versatile Disc +R where R stands for Recordable).

Technological background of the invention

As mentioned in EP patent 0286406 B1, phase change media are physically rewritable
20 because re-crystallization of amorphous marks can be achieved by appropriate heating. However as further stated in EP patent 0286406 B1, changes from the amorphous state back to the crystalline state cannot be achieved at high speed with conventional phase change media. EP patent 0286406 B1 proposes a phase change medium which recording layer is made of a new material. With this new material, both recording and erasing can be achieved
25 at high speed.

High-speed rewritable phase change media of the type described in EP patent 0286406 are directed to applications for which a high-speed erasing capability is needed.

An object of the invention is to propose a cost-effective solution for applications that require a high-speed recording capability but for which a truly rewritable capability is not needed.

5 Summary of the invention

This is achieved with a device as claimed in any of the claims 1 to 6, with a medium as claimed in claim 7, and with a method as claimed in claim 8.

A device and a method according to the invention are intended for driving a phase-change medium having a layer made of a material capable of changing locally between an
10 amorphous state and a crystalline state, said material being characterized by a maximum crystalline velocity above which change from said amorphous state to said crystalline state cannot be achieved.

A device according to the invention comprises:

- a user interface through which a user can select an operating mode amongst a plurality of
15 operating modes including a writing mode for writing data on said medium by locally changing said material from said crystalline state to said amorphous state and an erasing mode for erasing data written on said medium by locally changing said material back from said amorphous state to said crystalline state,
- means for producing a laser beam for scanning said medium,
- 20 - means for controlling the power of said laser beam depending on the selected operating mode, and
- means for rotating said medium at a linear velocity that depends on the selected operating mode, the linear velocity applied in said writing mode being much higher than said maximum crystalline velocity, and the linear velocity applied in said erasing mode being equal to or
25 lower than said maximum crystalline velocity.

A method according to the invention comprises the steps of:

- reading a user selection amongst a plurality of available operating modes including a writing mode for writing data on said medium by locally changing said material from said crystalline state to said amorphous state and an erasing mode for erasing data written on said
30 medium by locally changing said material back from said amorphous state to said crystalline state,
- producing a laser beam for scanning said medium,
- controlling the power of said laser beam depending on the selected operating mode, and

- rotating said medium at a linear velocity that depends on the selected operating mode, the linear velocity applied in said writing mode being much higher than said maximum crystalline velocity, and the linear velocity applied in said erasing mode being equal to or lower than said maximum crystalline velocity.

5 A phase-change write-once read-many medium according to the invention has:

a) a layer made of a material capable of changing locally between an amorphous state and a crystalline state when heated by a laser having an appropriate power while said medium is rotated at an appropriate linear velocity, said material been characterized by a maximum crystalline velocity above which change from said amorphous state to said crystalline state cannot be achieved,

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b) a wobbled track which wobble carries medium-related information, said medium-related information comprising the value of:

- the power and the linear velocity, referred to as writing power and writing linear velocity, to be used for locally changing said material from said crystalline state to said amorphous state,

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- the power and the linear velocity, referred to as erasing power and erasing linear velocity, to be used for locally changing said material from said amorphous state to said crystalline state,

- wherein said writing speed is much higher than said maximum crystalline velocity and said erasing speed is not higher than said maximum crystalline velocity.

The inventors of the present patent application have recognized that the conventional phase change technology is an appropriate solution for applications that require a high-speed writing capability but for which a truly rewritable capability is not needed. An example of such an application is the duplication of a video content from a sketch that was successfully tested.

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The inventors have also recognized that Write-Once Read-Many (WORM) media have the drawback that when the data written on the medium become obsolete or when the writing operation has failed, the medium cannot be re-used.

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Therefore a phase change medium, a device and a method for driving a phase change medium are proposed that allow writing at high speed and erasing at low speed. The proposed low-speed erasing option must be seen as a formatting option that can be applied to the whole medium (or to part of the medium) so as to put the medium (or part of the medium) back to a virgin state. With the proposed phase change medium, driving device and driving method, direct overwriting of data is not possible. The data have first to be erased at low speed before new data can be written on the medium at high speed. Therefore the proposed medium is not truly rewritable.

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The proposed invention is of great interest for the end user because it provides him/her with a relatively cheap medium with high-speed recording capability, well adapted to most consumer applications, while giving him/her the option of formatting the medium when needed. For instance, the proposed invention will be advantageously used for DVD+R high-speed applications.

Brief description of the drawings

These and other aspects of the invention are further described with reference to the following drawings:

- figure 1 is a schematic representation of an example of medium according to the invention;
- figure 2 is a schematic block diagram of an example of device according to the invention;
- figure 3 is a block diagram of a method according to the invention of driving a recordable medium.

Description of preferred embodiment

Figure 1 shows a medium 1, figure 1A being a plane view, figure 1B showing a small part in a sectional view taken on line b-b, and figure 1C showing a portion 2 of the medium 1 in a larger scale. The medium 1 is a disc having tracks forming each a 360° turn of a spiral line 3. Each track comprises a groove 4 and a land 5. For the purpose of recording data, the medium 1 has a recording layer 6, which is deposited on a transparent substrate 7 and which is covered by a protective coating 8. The data are recorded on the grooves 4. The tracks are scanned by a laser beam that enters the medium 1 through the substrate 7. The tracks have a continuous sinusoidal deviation from their average centreline. This sinusoidal deviation is referred to as wobble. In some standards the wobble is modulated to carry information. For instance in DVD+R the wobble is phase-modulated.

The medium is a phase change medium which means that the recording layer 6 is made of a material capable of changing locally between an amorphous state and a crystalline state. Data are written by locally heating the medium to a temperature at which it changes from the crystalline state to the amorphous state, thus creating amorphous marks with a different reflectance than the surrounding crystalline area. Conversely, data are erased by locally heating the medium to a temperature at which it changes from the amorphous state back to the crystalline state.

The material of the recording layer 6 is characterized by a maximum crystalline velocity above which change from said amorphous state to said crystalline state cannot be achieved.

Figure 2 shows an example of a device 10 according to the invention for driving the medium 1. The device 10 comprises inter alias an optical unit 20, a bus 22, a microprocessor assembly 24, a user interface 26 a source encoder/decoder 28, a channel decoder 30, a channel encoder 32, a servo block 34, a motor control unit 35 and a wobble processing block 36. The source encoder/decoder 28 is coupled to a host system 37 (by way of example the host system 37 can be a PC, an audio player, a video layer...). The microprocessor assembly 24, the user interface 26, the source encoder/decoder 28, the channel decoder 30, the channel encoder 32, the servo block 34, the motor control unit 35 and the wobble processing block 36 are connected to the bus 22.

The user interface 26 is designed so as to allow a user to select an operating mode amongst a plurality of operating modes including:

- a writing mode in which data provided by the host system 37 are written on the medium 1 by locally changing the material of the recording layer from the crystalline state to the amorphous state, and
- an erasing mode in which data written on the medium 1 are erased by locally changing the material of the recording layer from the amorphous state back to the crystalline state.

Advantageously a reading mode is also available in which data written on the medium 1 are read and delivered to the host system 37.

The optical unit 20 comprises a radiation source 38, for instance a semiconductor laser, generating a laser beam 41 that is directed onto a track of the medium 1 by means of an optical system comprising, inter alias, a focussing objective 42. The radiation source 38 is controlled by a radiation source control unit 40. The radiation source control unit 40 is connected to the bus 22 and controls the power of the laser beam 41 depending on the selected operating mode.

Typically, the radiation source control unit 40 drives the radiation source 38 so that the produced laser beam 41 has:

- a low power when the selected mode is the reading mode,
- an intermediate power when the selected mode is the erasing mode,
- a high power when the selected mode is the writing mode.

By way of example, the reading power is set to $0,7\text{mW} \pm 0,1\text{mW}$, the writing power is set between 35 mW for a writing linear velocity equal to 16x (the writing power depends on the writing linear velocity), and the erasing power is comprised between 5mW and 10mW.

The laser beam 41 produces a small spot 43 on the medium 1. For the spot 43 to scan
5 the tracks, the medium is rotated about a shaft 44 by a motor 45. The motor 45 is controlled by the motor control unit 35. The motor control circuit 35 adapts the linear velocity of the motor depending on the selected operating mode. Conventionally, the linear velocity used in the reading mode is referred to as reference speed and is noted x. By way of example in the DVD+R standard the reading speed is $x=3,49\text{m.s}^{-1}$. According to the invention:

- 10 - the linear velocity used when the writing mode is selected is high (it can be up to 16x);
- the linear velocity used when the erasing mode is selected is low; it is lower than the maximum crystalline velocity which depends on the material used for the recording layer 6; typically it is comprised between 1x and 2,4x.

The laser beam 41 is reflected by the medium 1. The projected and reflected beams
15 are separated one from the other by a beam splitter 46 (for example a partially transparent mirror). The reflected radiation beam 47 is passed on to a photo detector 50. The photo detector 50 has a radiation sensitive surface divided into a plurality of quadrants so as to generate a plurality of photocurrents. In figure 2, a four-quadrants photo detector is represented by way of example. This is not restrictive. The four quadrants of the photo
20 detector 50 carry reference number Q_A , Q_B , Q_C and Q_D respectively. They generate four photocurrents A, B, C, and D.

The four photocurrents A, B, C and D are forwarded to a pre-processing block 60 responsible for generating:

- several difference signals that are input to the servo block 34,
- 25 - a wobble signal that is input to the wobble processing block 36, and
- a data signal that is input to the channel decoder 30.

The servo block 34 is responsible for controlling the optical unit 20 (including positioning the optical unit 20, focussing the laser beam 41, tracking the spiral line 3).

The wobble processing block 36 is responsible for processing the wobble signal so as
30 to recover the information carried by the wobble signal.

The channel decoder 30 is responsible for recovering the source-encoded data from the data signal read by the optical unit 20. The source-encoded data are forwarded to the source encoder/decoder 28 in order to be decoded. Eventually, the decoded data are delivered to the host system 37.

The host system 37 can also provide data intended to be written on the medium 1. These data are encoded by the source encoder/decoder 28. The source-encoded data are then processed by the channel encoder 32. The channel-encoded data are applied to the radiation source control unit 40.

5 As explained by reference to figure 1, the wobble signal is modulated so as to carry information (usually physical format information). In the DVD+R standard this information is called Address-in-Pregroove (or ADIP). The ADIP notably comprises data about the reading and writing power and the reading and writing linear velocity. Currently, there is capacity for transmitting additional pieces of information compared to the ADIP defined in
10 the standard. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the erasing power and the erasing linear velocity are transmitted as a part of the ADIP. This is advantageous because the ADIP information is included in the medium itself during the manufacturing stage. It doesn't have to be written on disc in a latter stage and it can neither be removed nor modified.

Alternatively, the erasing power and the erasing linear velocity can be written in the
15 information zone of the medium (that is in the recordable area of the medium) or it can be stored in the device 10.

In order to allow for partial recording of the medium and subsequent appending of data to a partly recorded medium, the concept of multi-sessions has been introduced in many standards. For instance, a medium compliant with the DVD+R standard may contain a single
20 session or a plurality of sessions. A table referred to as Table Of Content is stored at the beginning of the information zone and contains the necessary information about recording on the disc (in particular, the location of the sessions).

In an advantageous embodiment the user interface 26 is designed so as to allow selection by the user of an area to be erased on the medium. For instance, the area to the
25 erased may be a session, a plurality of sessions, or the whole information zone.

When the user selects one or more session(s), the microprocessor of the microprocessor assembly 24 recovers in the Table Of Content the locations of the selected session(s) and drives the servo block 34 accordingly. As a result, the position of the laser beam 41 is controlled so as to scan only the locations of the selected session(s). After one or
30 more sessions have been erased, the Table Of Content must be updated so as to remove reference to the erased session(s).

In another embodiment, when the whole medium is to be erased (either because this is the option selected by the user, or because there is no other erasing option available), the microprocessor of the microprocessor assembly 24 checks in the Table Of Content the

locations of the areas of the medium that are recorded. This information is used to skip during the erasing process the parts of the medium that are not recorded (the servo block 34 is instructed accordingly by the microprocessor). This embodiment is advantageous because it leads to a reduction in the amount of time required for the full erasing process (as erasing is
5 done at low speed it is a rather long process; typically it may take 1 to 2 hours).

The block diagram of figure 3 is a schematic representation of a preferred embodiment of a method according to the invention for driving the medium 1.

- in box 100 the medium 1 is introduced in the device 10;
- then, in box 101 the required information is recovered from the medium 1, notably the
10 ADIP information including the erasing power and the erasing linear velocity be used with the medium 1;
- then, in box 102, the user is prompted to select an operating mode amongst a plurality of operating modes including a writing mode W, an erasing mode E and optionally a reading mode R;
- 15 - then, in box 103, depending on the selected operating mode, enquiries are made in the Table Of Content to determine the location(s) to be scanned;
- then, in box 104, the power P and the linear velocity S are set depending on the selected operating mode;
- then, in box 105, the medium is scanned at the appropriate locations with a laser beam
20 having the appropriate power while the medium is rotated at the appropriate linear velocity so as to read or write or erase the medium;
- then, in box 106, when applicable, the Table Of Content is updated.

With respect to the described phase change storage medium, driving device and driving method, modifications or improvements may be proposed without departing from the
25 scope of the invention. The invention is thus not limited to the examples provided, in particular it is not limited to the DVD+R standard.

In the embodiment described with reference to figure 2, the wobble is a modulated signal used to carry location information but not for tracking. This is not restrictive. The wobble signal can also be used for tracking as an alternative to the known "one-spot push-pull" or "3-spots push-pull" methods. The invention is applicable independently on the type
30 of wobble signal (pure periodic or modulated wobble signal) and independently on the way the wobble signal is used (used for tracking and/or carrying information). When the wobble is not modulated, then the information regarding the power and linear velocity to be used have to be located in the information zone of the medium.

The embodiment of figure 2 uses a four-quadrant photo-detector. This is not restrictive. For instance a two-segments photo-detector having a dividing line running parallel to the direction of the tracks to be scanned can be used instead of a four-quadrant photo-detector.

The use of the word "comprise" does not exclude the presence of other elements or steps than those listed in the claims or in the description.

CLAIMS

1. A device (10) for driving a phase-change medium (1) having a layer (6) made of a material capable of changing locally between an amorphous state and a crystalline state, said material been characterized by a maximum crystalline velocity above which change from said amorphous state to said crystalline state cannot be achieved, said device comprising:
 - 5 - a user interface (26) through which a user can select an operating mode amongst a plurality of operating modes including a writing mode for writing data on said medium by locally changing said material from said crystalline state to said amorphous state and an erasing mode for erasing data written on said medium by locally changing said material back from said amorphous state to said crystalline state,
 - 10 - means for producing a laser beam for scanning said medium,
 - means (40) for controlling the power of said laser beam depending on the selected operating mode, and
 - means (72) for rotating said medium at a linear velocity that depends on the selected operating mode, the linear velocity applied in said writing mode being much higher than said
15 maximum crystalline velocity, and the linear velocity applied in said erasing mode being equal to or lower than said maximum crystalline velocity.
2. A device as claimed in claim 1, wherein said user interface is further designed so as to allow selection of a reading mode for reading the data written on said medium.
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3. A device as claimed in claim 1, comprising means for reading on said medium the value of the power and the linear velocity to be used in said erasing mode.
4. A device as claimed in claim 1 wherein said user interface is designed so as to allow the
25 user for selecting an area of data to be erased on said medium, said device comprising means (34) for controlling the position of said laser beam so as to scan only said area of data in said erasing mode.
5. A device as claimed in claim 4, comprising means for determining the location on said
30 medium of said area of data by looking said location up in a list of recorded-areas stored on said medium, and means for removing said area of data from said list of recorded-areas after said area of data was erased.

6. A device as claimed in claim 1, comprising means for determining the area(s) of the medium where data are written, and means for controlling the position of said laser beam so as to scan only said area(s) of data in said erasing mode.

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7. A phase-change medium having:

- a) a layer made of a material capable of changing locally between an amorphous state and a crystalline state when heated by a laser having an appropriate power while said medium is rotated at an appropriate linear velocity, said material been characterized by a maximum crystalline velocity above which change from said amorphous state to said crystalline state cannot be achieved,
- b) a wobbled track which wobbling carries medium-related information, said medium-related information comprising the value of:
- the power and the linear velocity, referred to as writing power and writing linear velocity, to be used for locally changing said material from said crystalline state to said amorphous state,
 - the power and the linear velocity, referred to as erasing power and erasing linear velocity, to be used for locally changing said material from said amorphous state to said crystalline state,
 - wherein said writing linear velocity is much higher than said maximum crystalline velocity and said erasing linear velocity is not higher than said maximum crystalline velocity.

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8. A method for driving of a phase change medium having a layer made of a material capable of changing locally between an amorphous state and a crystalline state, said material been characterized by a maximum crystalline velocity above which change from said amorphous state to said crystalline state cannot be achieved, said method comprising the steps of:

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- reading a user selection amongst a plurality of available operating modes including a writing mode for writing data on said medium by locally changing said material from said crystalline state to said amorphous state and an erasing mode for erasing data written on said medium by locally changing said material back from said amorphous state to said crystalline state,

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- producing a laser beam for scanning said medium,

- controlling the power of said laser beam depending on the selected operating mode, and

- rotating said medium at a linear velocity that depends on the selected operating mode, the linear velocity applied in said writing mode being much higher than said maximum

crystalline velocity, and the linear velocity applied in said erasing mode being equal to or lower than said maximum crystalline velocity.

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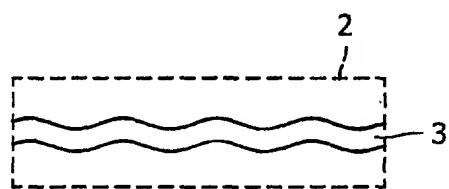
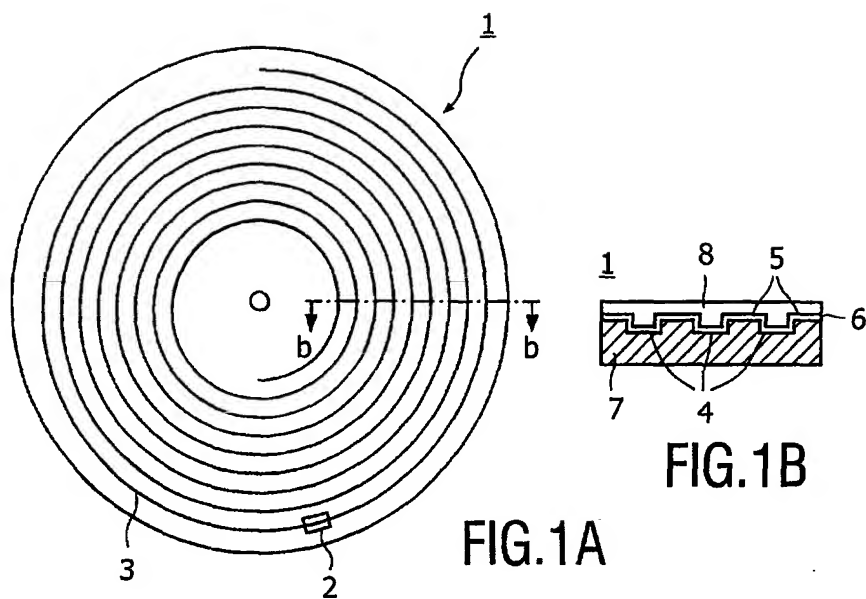


FIG. 1C

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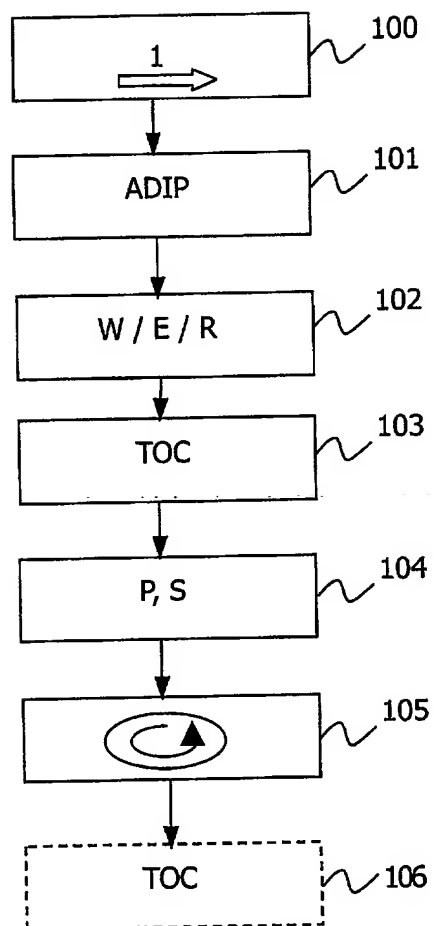


FIG.3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/IB2004/002111

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 G11B7/006 G11B7/26

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G11B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X Y A	EP 0 373 955 A (TORAY INDUSTRIES) 20 June 1990 (1990-06-20) page 7, lines 7-30	1,2,8 3,7 4-6
Y	EP 1 047 056 A (MITSUBISHI CHEM CORP) 25 October 2000 (2000-10-25) paragraph '0490!	3,7
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

& document member of the same patent family

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/IB2004/002111

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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